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Indianapolis could easily and comfortably care for a much larger number of people than are now its guests.

When the engines of the Manhattan Comsany in New York are made in Milwaukee, the star of empire is moving westward.

As no one has charged corruption upon General Alger in any particular instance,

fort which can attend a prolonged season The names of Joseph B. Cheadle and Dr.

tiven our guests a suggestion of the discom-

F. J. Van Vorhis precede that of John W. Kern in the list of those on the platform of the Altgeld meeting. Those editors and correspondents who

have discovered that the Gorman boom frowing are blessed with magnifying glasses and creative imaginations. None but a confirmed pessimist or cynic

could doubt the genuineness of the enthusiasm that inspires the thousands of Epworth Leaguers now in the city. The fact that Mr. Bryan takes to Mr. Goebel, of Kentucky, leads to a suspicion

ention methods useful early next summer. Mr. Bryan would not listen to the proests of those Democrats from Kentucky who urged him not to take part in the campaign in that State. He will speak for

hat he may find Mr. Goebel and his con-

John R. McLean has attracted some atintion by an outburst of regard in words or Mr. Bryan, but the real 16-to-1 advocates in Ohio take little stock in such proluse professions

Those Cuban patriots who issued inflampatory proclamations in the expectation of seing arrested and otherwise made conolcuous must be very angry because they are not noticed

If the combinations should be able to omize the cost of production as to turn considerable portion of the people out of mployment, where would they get a marset for their goods?

Admiral Dewey is reported as predicting he collapse of the Filipino insurrection becre the opening of another campaign, and ate advices from General Otis also indicate that it is going to pieces. Nevertheless, the revernment should be ready to "push

hings" as soon as the rainy season ends.

Mrs. Helen L Bullock, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, has begun a crusade against root beer because it conains, as she alleges, a trace of alcohol. So pes yeast, and there's vastly more alcool consumed in yeast than in root beer. Consistency would require such people mand the eating of unleavened bread.

If it is true that the sugar trust has con the agreement of railroads to maintain ates. The agreement forced by the sugar

The most boisterous applause in the Altdemeeting in Chicago, Thursday night not called forth by references to 16 to 1. by the declaration of the Massachusetts tical harlequin, George Fred Williams, It the war the President was carrying on Luzon amounted to "the organized murof an inoffensive people." Older party ers, in a convention held in Chicago, August, 1864, declared Lincoln a tyrant d his war unconstitutional. In November were overtaken by a defeat that twenfive years were required to overcome.

The soldiers' monument is something more vay impressed with the liberality of the ity-eight different States. It is possible at record may be broken during the pres-

The silence of Senator Tillman so large

better than present systems of production, but Tillman offers no remedy, except the unlimited coinage of the silver of the silver mine monopolists. That achieved, men who labor for wages will no longer be slaves; and that sort of rant was cheered by the Altgeld crowd. Of what greater crime than all the rest of the States has South Carolina been guilty that such men as Tillman have driven the Wade Hamptons from any participation in public affairs?

THE LEAGUE CONVENTION.

If the fourth international convention

tended than some of its predecessors it

the Epworth League is less numerously at-

none the less a thoroughly representative

body. As far as the object of the organization is concerned an attendance of 18,000 is as good as twice that number, and the smaller convention is more easily handled and with greater comfort to those attend-Indianapolis could have entertained 30,000 visitors as easily as 18,000, but those having direct charge of the machinery of the convention would have found the larger number much more difficult to handle. The attendance at Toronto two years ago was about 25,000. The present convention wi not reach that number, but it is as co mopolitan and representative. The ad dresses thus far have been of high order and the proceedings indicate no falling off in the original spirit of the organization. Even with a much smaller attendance, pro vided it continued to be widely diffused and representative, the league would still repre sent an important factor in church work The bishops and other officials of the church evidently recognize this fact and the im portance of utilizing it. It must be remem bered that these conventions are not held for the transaction of important business like a general conference of the church, for instance. There are no great questions of church finance, church extension, church discipline and church government to be disposed of. The conventions are largely educational and inspirational. In the present one the broad character of the organization is shown by the presence of delegates from the Epworth League of the Methodist Epis-Methodist Episcopal Church South and the The extreme heat yesterday must have Epworth League of the Methodist Church of Canada. The platform speakers and leaders of discussion include some of the brightest men in the church, and in point of earnestness and enthusiasm nothing could exceed the spirit of the convention. Thus even if the attendance is not as great as the managers predicted, the convention is fully as successful as any of its predecessors, and as a feeder to the church and a factor church work the league continues to dicate the wisdom and the hopes of it

ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

Robert G. Ingersoll, who died suddenly vesterday, possessed a combination of qualities that made him a very interesting personality. Scarcely any other American of his time was better known by reputation than he, and as a public speaker his face and figure had become familiar to hundreds of thousands. Endowed by nature with brilliant parts, fine imagination, generous emotions, broad sympathies, a copious command of language and a most pleasing personal presence, he had every element of a great orator. In this regard he had few equals. Educated for the law and trained in the art of speaking, he attained a degree of popularity first as a political speaker and afterwards as a platform lecturer that few Americans have reached. Thousands went to hear his lectures who did day. not indorse his sentiments, but merely to be entertained by his oratory and style. One of the most eloquent and memorable speeches he ever delivered was at a soldiers' reunion in this city in 1876. It was afterwards published and widely circulated under the title, "A Vision of War."

Although Colonel Ingersoll achieved great reputation as a lawyer and political speaker, he was perhaps most widely known as an infidel. His books, pamphlets and speeches against the Christian religion probably made him known to more people, favorably or unfavorably, than anything else he did. As an infidel he was doubtless sincere, but never malignant. Nor was he ever argumentative or convincing. His most effective weapons were humor, ridicule, satire and pathos. He did not trouble himself much with logic or facts. His arrows often seemed to hit the mark, but they made no impression. All that he ever wrote or uttered against Christianity was as the buzzing of a summer fly compared with the chorus of the ages. His "Some Mistakes duction, but the words of Moses will still weigh with millions of people long after those of Ingersoll are forgotten by all. But ne was a man of great and noble qualities, tender heart and full of sympathy for all who needed it. His personal character was without reproach and his family life was

NOT A CRITICAL SITUATION.

A Republican paper in a State which has a regiment on its way back from Manila recently gave its readers an editorial entitled "A Critical Situation." In the text there is nothing whatever showing a critical situation of any kind. It refers to the rumor that Aguinaldo has sued for peace and wonders if he has been bribed to make suggestions in that direction, because at the present time the rainy season prevents army operations and consequently suing for peace

There is no "critical situation" in Luzon regarded as creating such a situation in the estimation of these new critics of campaigns. If such failures make critical situations, the federal army during the war from the first Bull Run until the day before basis of such criticism the Union cause was as good as lost after the two Bull Runs, after Chancellorsville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Spottsylvania, Petersburg and other battles and campaigns in which the Union armies

officers and 1.316 enlisted men. It brought back an aggregate of 1,104 men; a number 3.6 per cent. in battle and by disease. This regiment passed one summer and half of another in the tropics. It saw all the hardship and participated in most of the battles. No regiment which served on either side of the war for the Union ever brought back from a year's campaign and battles so large a percentage of the men on its rolls. This means that an army in the field was never better cared for than the army in the Philippines has been. It may be added that a regiment showing so many living men on its rolls after the end of a term of service has not been involved in any general dis aster; nor is it the evidence of "a critical situation."

CHURCH OF THE CIRCUIT RIDER The Methodist circuit rider was pre-eminently the religious pioneer. Other denominations were early in the opening States, but the Methodist circuit rider was always on the skirmish line of advancing civilization. Indiana was particularly his field. Doubtless there are hundreds of the oldest residents of the State who recall the circuit rider as the first bearer of the "good tidings of salvation." There are probably many who have no recollection of any other religious teacher during his or her first years. He stands out as one of the vivid recollections of childhood. Mounted on his service-worn horse or preaching the word with the fervid earnestness of positive belief or sitting with the pioneer's family telling eager listeners of the news he collected in other neighborhoods, he made his mark upon the civilization of the State, and can never be effaced. He was respected by the rough because they knew that he could take care of himself. Instances are record where, set upon by foes, he did not turn the other cheek for another blow, but gave a new illustration of the meaning of the text by causing the bully to bite the dust. The early Methodist circuit rider literally took his life in his hands because the vast wilderness, in which the settlements were mere spots, was infested with savages. In the circuit rider were combined the courage of the hero, the steadfast purpose of the saint and the self-denial and measureless devotion of the martyr. He more than believed what he preached, be cause in his consciousness he knew that the gospel he preached "is profitable unt all things, having promise of the life that now is and of that which is to come." his lonely rides through almost pathless forests he talked with God and believed that he received His message, which he delivered to the next little band of settlers He had no church building, consequently no church debt. The settler's cabin or the spreading tree was his first tabernacle. He often went hungry, and the scant food of the settler's home was manna to his taste. He never dreamed of a higher criticism, because he knew that God was his father and

Christ his elder brother. More than any other class the Methodist circuit rider gave to early Indiana its religious convictions and its religious character. Not only did he bring to the people of the early settlements the message of God. but in his life and example he gave them a pattern of manhood. He took the roughness out of the pioneer character and planted in the minds of the people the desire for schools and the civilization which alone comes of Christianity. Because the circuit rider was what he was the Methodist Church in Indiana is a power for good to-

QUERY FOR SENATOR HOAR.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, has written an article for the Independent which he begins by quoting the message of Senator Hoar to President Cleveland at a time when there was much excitement in certain quarters because of the persecution of the Armenians by the Turks. In his letter Senator Hoar pledges the President his co-operation and support in any policy which would free the Armenians from the tyranny of Turkey, even to a resort force. Senator Hoar was not the only man who made warlike suggestions at that time. of Constantinople if it was necessary to do so to compel the Sultan to permit the oily Armenians to rule themselves. We would have had a very big and costly war on our hands, resulting in the loss of many thou-Hoar's warlike indignation at that time, assumes that his advice is taken, that we defeat the Turks and acquire the territory occupled by the Armenians, but, pending the adjustment of the details with Turkey, some Armenian leader attacks the American army with a view to driving it out of the country. The New Hampshire senator inguires if Senator Hoar would have the United States quit the country or would he have the President turn to and chastise the Armenians until they should recognize the nation which delivered them out of the hands of the Turks and admit its supremacy. That is practically the situation in the Philippines. The Filipinos could not have broken the grasp of Spain which held them. The United States did, and the Filipinos have repaid us by making war upon us. Senator Hoar has not risen to explain.

THE PINGREE STREET-RAILWAY

REFORM. Now that the Pingree-Johnson scheme to give Detroit control and ownership of the street railways in that city has failed, and the 5-cent fare, with no reduction ex-Some of the companies had franchises from price of the plant. It cost about \$8,000,000. The street-railway magnates de manded \$17,000,000 for this plant and their franchise, for which they had paid the city nothing, their property largely escaping taxation. Thus it appears that the city was asked to pay at least \$7,000,000 for franchises it had given away. Governor Pingree and his assistants agreed with Tom L. Johnson

receipts of the railways would not pay runand a sinking fund for the payment of the

its share of the fighting and hardship, has | price by the city he demanded a 5-cent returned. Its rolls bear the names of 56 fare. To this demand Governor Pingree as the champion of municipal ownership yielded. For this double price and this were discharged and two deserted. It lost | 5-cent forty-eight years' franchise he fought

> with almost desperation. Strange as it may seem to us at the distance, this scheme was pushed through the Council. Every business organization in the city protested against this scheme to plunder the people. When the people who had never been permitted to have word about the matter, came to see the job of Johnson they turned against it and practically forced the Council to retrace its steps. Indeed, public sentiment was aroused that the proposition was rejected

by the councilmen who had passed it. Thus ends the first attempt by a much proclaimed reformer to obtain the ownership of street railways for a city. If had not been rejected Detroit would have paid two prices for the property, and, in the event of failure to pay, a forty-eight years' 5-cent franchise would have been fastened upon the people. And this was the scheme commended unto us two months

The Democratic national committee too no action upon the question which South Bend Times declared to be the firs which the party leaders must settle, namely, whether the party "will do business as Democrats or Populists" in the next campaign. That question is still open. The Populistic element was in attendance by committees, and its propositions set forth by the Bimetallic League were listened to. The other element did not present any proposition. It was not necessary that the committee make any declaration, and it did not. So the conflict between those who see the folly of 16 to 1 as a leading issue and those who know that their political existence depends upon it will continue. But, if the committee gave no indication, the Altgeld meeting did. It was a 16-to-1 meeting. The speakers were all ultra silver men, hostile to expansion. Scarcely one of them was a man who has influence among business men or who shares the confidence of the

The Minneapolis Tribune says that if the War Department had listened to General Lawton when he said 100,000 men were needed to hold the Philippines, the situation might be different. In the first place, General Lawton did not make such a state ment, if he made it at all, as an official recommendation. In the next place, General Lawton did not arrive in Manila until toward the close of March. It was along in April when the statement appeared that 100,000 men were needed, which statement was in an interview which General Lawton repudiated. If it were true, the President then had no power to raise 100,000 men. In fact, he had the regular army of 27,500 men, which he was recruiting to 65,000. If all these recruits had been forwarded to Manila and the 35,000 volunteers had been raised, only small part of them would have reached Manila by July 1. How, then, could the result have been much different?

If the six Italians lynched yesterday by a He holds the key to solemn mystery, Louisiana mob were Italian subjects, as quite likely, it will probably revive the discussion and diplomatic correspondence that grew out of the lynching of several Italians at New Orleans in March, 1891. In that case, after a spirited correspondence between the two governments, followed by the withdrawal of both ministers from the respective capitals and a temporary rupture of diplomatic relations, the United States finally offered to pay an indemnity of \$25,000 for distribution among the fam ilies of the victims. This was accepted by the Italian government and the incident was closed. If the Italians lynched yesterday were Italian subjects the precedent established in the former case will apply in

Colonel Bryan is unique in being the only man who ever charged admission to hear him boom himself for office. The cost of one of his lectures, however, is remarkably small compared with the cost of the dangerous experiment of making him President. The penalty he exacts of those who go to hear him tell why he should be President is light indeed compared with that he would Several worthy men advocated the shelling | inflict upon the Nation for its folly in electing him to that responsible office.

That Kentucky mountain official who thinks the feuds could be settled with less loss of life if a better grade of whisky were introduced should send for Indiana's State sands of lives, had we accepted this advice. | Board of Health and have the feud bac-Senator Chandler, after noting Senator teria eliminated from the moonshine prod-

> nericanism brings smoking chim and prosperity everywhere. The voicano Hilo, in Hawaii, has resumed active operations after having been shut down owing to dull times since before the Cleveland ad-

It is said that the kissing bug came from Manila. The question is, did Hobson hear of it and go thither, or did the bug hear of Hobson's intended invasion and leave in apprehension of competition? The Czar upbraided an officer for permit

ting the Czarevitch to go cycling alone, and the man committed suicide. The Czar should enforce his disarmament policy before scolding his adjutants.

The effect of the peace conference would be practically the same if the matter of universal lovesickness were referred back to Adamzad without a recommendation.

The headline, "Still in the Party," never refers to Bryan. The only time he was still was in the army.

INDIANA EDITORIAL OPINION.

The silver men cannot complain about anything except that they have nothing to complain about.—Terre Haute Express. Mr. Bryan is running about the country to strengthen the weak places, but the trouble is that he cannot be in all the weak places at the same time.-Plymouth Repub-Democratic free traders are anxious

get rid of protection, but the masses of the people are not. They too well remember conditions under the Wilson tariff bill. -Corydon Republican. Nebraska is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, but all the same there is one citizen who finds more congenial employment without the boundaries of his State, and, more

The manner in which young men of the Sam is certainly discouraging to that small faction which has talked, in season and out of season, of the unpopularity of the war in the Philippines.-Lafayette Courier.

than that, he is not a prosperity boomer.

—Princeton Clarion.

Quite a number of Indiana Democratic papers seem to be anxious to drop the 16-toissue, among them the Indianapolis Sentinel, Terre Haute Gazette and Brazil Democrat. Some editors have more sense than others, and those favoring the change realize that 16 to 1 is a lost cause.-Clay County

It is announced by the lamp chimney The trust is said to control almost the entire output of the factories, and if the machines are put in it will revolutionize the George A. McBeth, of Elwood, and Thomas Evans, owner of the factory in this city, are the leading men in the trust. On the heels of this announcement the re-

port comes that every factory in the United States will resume operations Aug. 10.-Ma-

Democrats who claim to be in favor of Bryan for their next nominee for President. but opposed to the 16-to-1 plank in the platform, are making much ado for nothing. Bryan and 16 to 1 are so identified that one cannot be seen and the other hid. Wher-ever Bryan goes the other is sure to go. -Lagrange Standard.

It is not the President and his policy that is sneaking in arms and ammunition to the rebels, but the enemies of the Republican party and good government in the Philip-Traitors in the United States are the men who are encouraging Aguinaldo in his efforts to hold out until the elections. It is by this talk of our traitors that the war has been prolonged, not what the President has done or is doing .- Warren Re-

Never since the famous and much-talked of crime of 1873, the year in which our Democratic friends claim the Republican party demonetized silver, has business been better, wages higher or more men at work than there is at the present time. Under such conditions it is folly to try to impress the people that gold is causing an appreciation of its own value or that free silver would benefit the farmers and the wageearners.-Plainfield Progress.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Savage Bachelor. "It is seldom one hears of a woman dying

of lockjaw," said the irritant boarder. "More of 'em die than you hear of," said the Savage Bachelor. "Lockjaw in a woman generally produces death in less than minute. At least that is my theory."

Eclipsed.

"Jones was in to-day with a lot of fish stories." "And did you let him tell them?" "I let him tell one and then I opened up with a lot of bug stories that made his fishing stories sound as out of date as last year's popular song."

Lack of Tact. "I do so hope you will succeed," said the

motherly, warm-hearted landlady. "I am bound to," said the sanguine young inventor. "And when I do you won't see me eating at a place like this any more." Then, in realization of the utter impossibility of fixing things, he grabbed his hat and fled.

The Maker's Image. [In answer to Markham's "The Man with the

Hoe."] Crowned with the culture of the centuries. With honest mien and noble, manly pride, He gazes fearless back across the Past. Triumphant o'er the forces of the world. Fired by wisdom's sacred heritage. Imbued with ardent trust and sanguine hope, Strong driver of Progression's potent plow. He presses onward certain of success .-Upon his brow serene intelligence Reigns sovereign consort of integrity.

This is the thing the Lord God made and gave To have dominion over land and sea: This is the Maker's image, this the Man. Evolved in somber acons dead and gone. That phoenix-risen from the forge of Time. In grandeur marches on to victory. You clod is but the relic of the Past And burdened by the centuries that lie Long-buried in a now-forgotten tomb. Whence empty ages nevermore may rise.

So has God-given labor raised the Man. That, chaos-conquering, his mighty arm Now reaches proudly round the globe, In signal triumph over Time and Space. The gulf between him and the seraphim Is straitly narrowed to a single step: Toll-lifted from the gloom of ignorance, And with unclouded eyes perceives God's dres In all its glory and its melody. Say, where exists more splendid prophecy?

"Masters and rulers in all lands"-forsooth. Who are the masters, and whose is the sway Of sceptered power o'er the universe? Whose hand is on the throttle of Advance. Save his upon whose sturdy open brow There gleams the sweat of strong productive toi He is the lord and ruler in all lands, Whose lightest word commands the elements Who summons Nature to his beck and call, And whose most faithful servitor is Truth:-Who labors, labors to a noble end! And so the Future shall be satisfied;

The world's last reckoning shall place this Ma Upon the pinnacle he shall deserve; And he who shaped himself shall reap the r His being promises, led on by faith Undaunted in the goodness of the Plan, The want insatiate of higher things,-The plain impulse of immortality. Connersville, Ind. -Albert Charlton Andrews.

THE INDIANA TRUST CASE. Some Combinations May Be Prevented, but Not Others. Washington Post.

The anti-trust decision rendered by the ndiana Supreme Court is generally believed to have an important bearing on all trusts in that State and probably in other States. This decision was concurred in by all the justices of that eminent tribunal. It is not based on any statute, for it relates to a suit that was brought before the Indiana antitrust law was enacted. Two companies, chartered in the little city of Portland, Ind. to pipe natural gas and oil and to sell them to the people, got tired competing and com-The price of gas was raised, and the companies mutually agreed that neither of them should serve any consumer who had been a patron of either company and had reason withdrawn his patronage. brief, a trust in that sense of the was, in word which has ceased to be agreeable. Suit was brought in the county Circuit Court by the citizens of Portland, asking that the charters of both companies be forfeited, as they had abused the rights conferred on them by the State, but the trial resulted in a verdict for the defendant companies, or combination. Thereupon an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court. That tribunal, after hearing arguments by distinguished attorneys on both sides, decided that the combination undertaken between the two gas companies to prevent competition was illegal and involved a forfeiture of the companies' charters. In its decision the court said: "It is an old and familiar maxim that competition is the life of trade, and whatever act destroys competition, or even relaxes it, upon the part of those who susain relations to the public, is regarded by the law as injurious to public interests, and is therefore deemed to be unlawful on the grounds of public policy. That maxim is certainly misleading. It not true that a "relaxation" of competition

to have competition carried so far as to ruin competitors in any lawful and necessary business. When railroads compete so sharply that they cannot pay dividends: that they are compelled to reduce the number and wages of employes; that they are unable to keep their tracks rolling stock in good order, and fall into a shabby, down-at-the-heel condition, the community suffers. When that kind competition is "relaxed" and fair rates of transportation are substituted for ruinous rates, the community is a beneficiary of the change, even though it be effected by a trust, or a combination to raise and maintain prices. The same rule applies to all industries, to all the agencies of production and distribution. And whenever a trust contents itself with such "relaxing" of competition as is necessary in order to get a fair profit on capital invested and to pay fair wages, it is not inimical to the general welfare. It is, in fact, doing just that which s best for all concerned. This, in spite of the "old and familiar maxim" quoted above

is inevitably "injurious to the public inter-

ests." It is not promotive of the public good

"When the State seeks to destroy the life of an incorporated body it is required to show some grave misconduct, some at least by which it has offended the law of its creation, or something material which tends to produce injury to the public and not merely that which affects only private interests, for which other adequate remedies are provided. Where, however, the facts disclose that a corporation has falled in the discharge of its corporate duties by uniting with others in carrying out an agreement the performance of which is detrimental or injurious to the public, it thereby may said to offend against the law of its creation and consequently to forfelt its right longer to exercise its franchise

seems to be in harmony with the court's

view. It says:

That is clear and just, and if all the ap-pelate courts will take that ground all oppressive trade combinations will be disposed of. But no law can be invoked against combination for such a legitimate purpose as reduction of expenses and the realization of fair profits. Between this class of trusts and those wild schemes whose exploiters have dumped millions of water into their capitalization and propose to make the publie pay interest on it, there is a wide difference between honest business and unscrup

THE LOCKJAW EPIDEMIC

THERE HAVE BEEN EIGHTY-THREE FATAL CASES SINCE JULY 4.

Here's an Article Showing Just What It Is, How It Develops and How the Doctors Are Curing It.

New York Journal.

The worst epidemic ever known of tetanus -popularly known as lockjaw-rages New York. Hitherto Long island has been regarded as the stronghold of this terrible disease, but recent developments show that the bacilli are almost as plentiful in the soil of Manhattan island. From the Fourth of July to the 13th there were nine deaths from the disease, the cause in every case being slight wounds received from the careless handling of fireworks or toy pistols. Perhaps a hundred other persons in New York and its environs are now suffering from the disease. Even under the best conditions the average mortality is considered to be from 85 to 90 per cent.

Even among physicians there is much lack of knowledge as to the cause, effect and treatment of the disease, and because of this the Sunday Journal has decided to put into the hands of its readers the fullest and most correct summary of the disease and its treatment that can be gathered. Tetanus, or lockjaw, is caused by a bacillus or germ of a poisonous character which gains access to the blood through what may appear to be a trivial scratch or prick. A microbe or bacillus is the tiniest living organism known in nature. It has been estimated that 200,000 tetanus bacilli can find a resting place on the extreme point of a rusty needle, and any one of the 200,000 is able to communicate lockjaw to a human being if it gets to the blood.

The germs of lockjaw are usually found in the earth, but they are also present in all kinds of dirt, in garden soil, in dust, in the air and in various other places. The more richly a field or piece of land has been fertilized the more likely is it to be infested with the germs of lockjaw. The old residents of Long island used to manure the was impossible to give lockjaw to the horse land with dead fish, a substance in which it was because his blood was proof against he germs breed plentifully. It is believed to be because of this that Long island bears to a lackjaw patient he ought to recover. such a bad reputation for lockjaw. Its notoriety in this respect is known all over

the world. Nearly every other kind of microbe is quickly as it ought to. It was then that killed by exposure to sunlight or strong heat. The bacillus of lockjaw rejoices in heat and is unaffected by sunlight. Cold is the thing which the microbes object most, but experimentation has shown that a very low temperature only renders them sluggish, and by no means destroys them. GERMS HIDE IN A SCRATCH.

Football had to be abandoned on one part of Long island because it was found that when a player fell in the dirt, and cut or scratched himself he was almost sure to ether. The surgeons cut through the scalp and turned it back from the skull. Then For this reason it is necessary to look upon the least scratch or cut as a very real danger. Any break in the continuity of the skin affords a foothold for the germs of lockjaw. The scratch from a kitten, the abrasion of a chance knock, or the prick of a pin are ideal sites for the abode of the germs of lockiaw. There is a very general belief that lock-

faw affects only the muscles of the jaw-in fact, that the jaw of the sufferer is locked and that he dies from the starvation which it entails. This is not correct. Tetanus affects every muscle of the body to a greater or less extent. Its most striking characteristic to the average person, however, has always been the fact that the victim of tetanus could neither talk nor eat. This gave the disease its popular and descriptive name of lockjaw. Before the microscope made the differentiation of one disease from another so easy many and many a case of tetanus was believed to be hydrophobia. To the eye there is very little difference be tween the diseases. There is the same agonizing spasm of the throat, the same locking of the jaw and the same ghastly death. It is believed that there is much less hydro-phobia than there used to be. Doctors know that the decrease is less real than it ap pears. It only means that nowadays a tinction can be made between hydrophobia and tetanus. Formerly the same featherto both classes of sufferers. Lockjaw makes its appearance in from

one to six days after the microbes have en tered the body. The fact that a wound ha healed at once does not preclude the subsequent danger of tetanus. The germs grow in the slight inflammation that first ap pears around the rapidly healing spot. Dur-ing their growth they give off the active poison which is carried into the circulation and causes the attack of lockjaw. The first symptoms are usually not noticed, for they generally consist of such slight muscular aches as might be caused by running up flight of stairs or by lifting some moderate-ly heavy weight. The next symptom—and his is the one that is usually noticed first is a slight neuralgia on one or both sides of the face. This is followed after a few hours by a feeling of stiffness in the muscles which connect the jaw and the neck The sufferer is not to complain of a still neck and to assume that he has been sitting in a draught. Gradually the stiffness spreads until the patient is conscious that every muscle in his body feels as if it had been bruised. His friends, unless their suspicions have been aroused, will think he has the grip. After twenty-four hours the patient is likely to discover, by an abortive attempt to yawn, that he cannot open his

mouth as wide as usual. AN ALARMING SYMPTOM. Perhaps, while he is wondering at this ply a little collodion. Your druggist will peculiar circumstance, some one will bang a door or drop a book. Instantly the jaw of the sufferer will close with a snap, and the big and powerful muscles at the side of the face will be drawn into tense knots. If the jaw has been unaffected by the sudden start, then some other muscle will be sharply cramped. From that point the course of the disease is rapid. There will be excruciatingly painful cramps in first one set of muscles, then in another. The locking of the jaw may not be constant, but whenever it occurs the muscles of the side of the face will be sweiled into knots at the side and the pain of it will be exceedingly severe. At the same time the spasm will seize upon the muscles surrrounding the lips and drag them back into a horrible grin resembling the snarl of a wild beast. This was one of the chief reasons for the confusion that formerly existed regarding he difference between tetanus and hydro-

No torture that man's ingenuity has ever devised for man is one-thousandth part as dreadful as that caused by lockjaw. patient in the agonies of a tetanic sion is the most heart-rending sight known to a doctor. He seems to embody in his racked frame the pains of a hundred deaths. The scene is not the less painful because the sufferer is dumb. Recovery, if it occurs. comes very slowly, and the person who has suffered from the disease is therefore usually a nervous wreck. Death when it comes is embraced by the sufferer and almost welcomed by those who have loved him. It comes at the climax of the worst spasm, the life being literally wrenched from the martyred body. There is a limit beyond which human endurance cannot go and is the exhaustion of pain and not the lack of nutriment which brings death to the victims of lockiaw.

In the old days tetanus, like hydrophobia was treated by large doses of opium, chloral or other opiates. The discovery of chloroform lessened some of the terrors of the disease, for, as the drug has a sedative in-fluence upon the muscles, it was possible to keep a patient under chloroform until he recovered or died. There was an earlier treatment still, but it is not one that can be found in the text-books or that is talked about by the older practitioners. It consisted of putting the patient between two feather beds and as a supposed measure of humanity, smothering him to death,

METHODS OF TREATMENT.

Nowadays there are two methods of treat-

ment. One by the administration of oplates and sedatives and the other by anti-toxin serum. The success of the latter has been such that it is fast superseding all other methods, although it is distinctly a dangerous means to employ. It depends upon the efficacy of what is called an anti-toxin. Lockjaw, it should be remembered, is caused by the poisonous powers of a tiny organism called the bacillus of tetanus. The poison formed by any kind of microbe is Greek word which means poison. Any sub- | we have no opportunities." stance that neutralizes or destroys a toxin therefore, called an anti-toxin. Every

toxin, which will kill the microbe if it gets the chance. It is the business of bacteriologists, consequently, to try to find the speof the toxin of lockjaw they think they have discovered it.

Microbes do their deadly work by mixing themselves with blood, and the bacillus, or microbe, of lockjaw is no exception to the rule, except that it also attacks the nerves. It follows, therefore, that any remedy which is to fight the bacilli of lockjaw will also have to be placed in the blood For the better understanding of what will follow it is necessary to explain that blood is composed of two substances, which may be roughly described as the clot and the serum. If some blood were placed in a tumbler and allowed to stand it would soon separate into its component parts. At the bottom of the glass there would be a quantity of a pale yellow fluid in which a red clot would float. The yellow fluid is the serum of the blood, and is what is referred to whenever serum is mentioned hereafter. Because serum is a part of the blood it will mix with other blood more readily than any other liquid. It is, therefore, the liquid chosen by physicians as the vehicle for conveying the anti-toxin of any disease to a

The full title of the present remedy for lockjaw is "anti-tetanic serum." times it is referred to as Tetanus Anti-toxin. It was first made in the following way: A small quantity of blood was drawn from the veins of a patient who was dying of lockjaw, and this was allowed to stand until the serum settled. It followed that the serum must contain large quantities of the poison of lockjaw and that if any of it were injected into the veins of an animal it would probably cause it to have lockjaw. When this assumption was tested it was found to be entirely true

MAKING THE SERUM. The next thing done was to select a good, strong and quiet horse which had shown its ability to withstand ordinary microbe poisons. A very small and diluted quantity of the deadly serum just referred to was injected under his skin by means of a hypodermic syringe. In a few days the poor horse developed a mild case of lockiaw. but he was given very careful treatment and he soon got over it. As soon as he was well he was given another injection of the poison, not quite so dilute as the first lot. Again the horse had lockjaw, but not nearly so severe as at first. He was allowed to recover and was given some more of the serum, this time almost at full strength.

The horse was hardly sick at all. Little by little the horse was brought along until it was possible to administer to him serum taken straight from the veins of a lockjaw patient. When that could be done the doctors knew that the natural disease-killing qualities of the horse's blood had been so stimulated that he was a walking mine of anti-toxin of lockjaw. it. Therefore, they argue The experiment was tried but it was not entirely successful. The patient was undoubtedly benefited by the serum, but it dld not seem to reach the nerve centers as Prof. Roux, of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, planned a most daring method of putting the serum exactly where it would do the most good. He argued that the great nerve center of the body was the brain, and that if the serum could be brought into direct contact with it a cure should follow, He therefore proposed to make a hole in

the skull of the next lockjaw patient who presented himself, and through the hole to inject anti-tetanic serum into the brain. In a few days a man far gone in the throes of lockjaw was brought to the Pasteur Institute. His head was partially shaved and he then was put under the influence of with an instrument known as the trephine a hole was bored through the skull and the button of bone it left lifted out to expose the brain. Picking up a hypodermic syringe which had been charged with tetanus antitoxin the surgeon passed the needle into a fissure of the brain and injected twenty cubic centimeters of the serum. The wound on the skull was dressed in such a way that t could be easily reached in case a further injection of the serum was necessary.

SUCCESSFUL OPERATION. When the patient recovered from the ether he had a slight spasm, but it soon passed, and it became evident that the daring operation had been a success. That was the beginning of the operative treatment of lockjaw by anti-tetanic serum, and it has met with a full measure of success when the patient has been subjected to it early enough. There have been some failures in New York during the present epidemic, but it is said these were due to the length of time which had elapsed before the patients were brought to the hospitals. The first test of this method of using the serum in America was made about a year ago at the General Hospital in Passaic, N. J. patient made a perfect recovery. Since then it has been used by most of the hospitals of New York, and is now recognized as such a reliable remedy that it is being manufactured extensively by the New York Health Board for distribution to physicians

and for use in the city hospitals. The cause of the present epidemic as described by Dr. John A. Irwin is as follows: "The weather since the Fourth of July has been peculiarly favorable to the deve ment of a lockjaw epidemic from accidents received then. Dampness and the sudden changes in temperature between noon and midnight have furnished just the conditions in which the tetanus germ proves most fatal. The disease presents many strange phenomena that have yet to be accounted for. For instance, men are much more liable to contract it than women, and persons of dark complexion recover much more rarely than those of light complexion. Negroes, for instance, seldom recover. People who recover gain their health slowly, and it is usually two or three months before they are

Rules for guarding against lockjaw laid down as follows: "Don't let your children play in the dirt anywhere. Garden soll and places where animals have been kept are particularly "Don't allow children to go barefooted either in town or country. It is not safe

fully, and be particularly careful to protect it from dirt. Wash the wound and then apshow you how to use collodion. "Ordinary antiseptics have no influence on the bacillus of lockjaw. It is therefore no use to wash a suspected wound in diluted carbolic acid. The thing to use is tincture of iodine. Paint it right on the wound and don't mind the pain. "If you have recently received a scratch or cut and have any pain in the face or stiffness in any muscle whatever go to a

Treat even the smallest scratch respect.

doctor as quickly as you can. Home remedies won't do this time." ASPHALT FOR DANCE FLOORS. Chief of Police Hits Upon a Novel

Out-of-Door Recreation Plan. New York Evening Sun. Chief of Police Murphy, of Jersey City, has hit upon a novel plan for entertaining the poor of the city and giving them some enjoyment throughout the hot summer months. What he proposes is a series of open air dances for the public. These dances he proposes shall be held in different parts of the city. If this plan is adopted the expense will be very small, while hun-dreds of persons will be benefited. Chief Murphy's plan does not entail the expense of hiring dance halls. His inten-

tion is to provide for those who cannot go

to the out-of-town resorts and who are

forced to spend the sweltering days and nights in the city. "My plan," said Chief of Police Murphy this morning, "is to utilize the pavement for dancing purposes. What I is that a block of asphalt pavement shall be selected and swept perfectly clean, so that it is as smooth as a dance I would have traffic suspended on until the dancing was over Ropes could be strung along the sides of the street to keep back the spectators and the rough element that might interfere with the dancers. Of course, it would be necessary to appoint floor managers. I have no doubt that there are a number of thoroughly wellposted men who would be willing to act in that capacity. I-believe that dances such as I propose would result in keeping the young folks away from worse places. Hunireds of young girls and boys have learned to dance at the church dancing schools and are just as wild to dance as the children of wealthier persons, but they have no chance to do so. If you want to see how popular my plan will prove just follow the first organ you see and watch the children dance to the music. You will see girls fourteen and fifteen years old dancing to popular airs. Their older brothers and sisters are just as anxious for an opportunity to dance. My suggestion would be to substitute the public dances for the concerts in the park or so arrange them that they can be held on the asphalt surrounding the parks. The music can be furnished by Holden's band, which is hired to give the concerts. Chief Murphy will use every effort to have

tribute generously to the support of it. No Chance.

his plan adopted, and he is willing to con-

"What a pity," said the first germ, as he clung frantically to a window sash, as they dentifically known as a toxin. This is a went around a curve, "that in sleeping car reek word which means poison. Any subdespondently, "a great his companion, despondently, "a great if only we had air enough to get abo